Amnsemente.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-8:10-Way Down East. AMERICAN THEATRE-8:10-Faust BIJOU-5:15 Sister Mary. BROADWAY THEATRE S Ben Hur. CASINO-8:15-The Singing Girl. CRITERION THEATRE—8:15—Barbars Frietchie.
DALY'S THEATRE—8—The Maneuvres of Jane.
EDEN MUSEE—9 a. m. to 11 p. m.—Waxworks, Grand

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-5-Becky Sharp. FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE-8-The Dairy

GARDEN THEATRE-7:45-Cyrano de Bergerac. GARRICK THEATRE 8 Sherlock Holmes. GRAND OPERA HOUSE 8 Why Smith Left Home. HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA-8:20-Rogers Brothers Wall Street.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8-More than Queen HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-S:15-A Greek Slave. IRVING PLACE THEATRE-8-Hofgunst. KNICKERBOCKER THEATRE-8:20-The Elder Miss

KOSTER & BIAL'S-8:15-"Round New-York. LYCEUM THEATRE-8:30-Miss Hobbs MADISON SQUARD THEATRE-8:30-Make Way for the

MURRAY HILL THEATRE-2-8- The Lottery of Love NEW YORK THEATRE-3-8-Vandeville. PASTOR'S-Continuous Performance, ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK-Skating. WALLACK'S-8:30-A Rich Man's Son

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New-Dork Dailo Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1899.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Reports were given out by the War Office in London, giving a partial list of the officers killed and wounded at the battle of Modder River, General Methuen himself having received a slight flesh wound in the thigh; these lists were not so heavy as the British public had been led to expect, no news regarding the advance of the Ladysmith relief column has yet been received; late news from Ladysmith, Kim-berley and Mafeking was all of a highly satisfactory nature to the British: Mr. Chamberlain spoke at Leicester on the toreign relations of Great Britain. —— News of Lieutenant Gilmore and his companions was brought to the American forces who occupied Vigan, in North Luzon, on Sunday last, by a fellow captive of Gilmore, who escaped; only the interference of Aguinaldo prevented the execution of Gilmore and his companions at San Isidro by the rebel General Luna. — Michael J. Sampson, a defaulting ex-auditor of Chicago, was arrested in Ireland and remanded in London at the reuest of the American Embassy. — The imperor and Empress of Germany arrived at Berlin from Holland.

DOMESTIC.—General Leonard Wood sald there on the condition of the transport Manauense, showing that the vessel was in good condition and well provisioned when she salled from San Francisco. — The annual report of Professor Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau, was made public. —— The Silver Republicans count on an alliance with anti-imperialists to aid them in holding the Democrats to Bryan and 16 to 1. —— A new Industrial Home for Negro Waifs was opened at Columbia, S. C., with twenty-five children and four teachers, under direction of the Rev. Mr. Carroll, a colored chap-lain. — A steel mill costing \$1,000,000 was put in operation in Birmingham, Ala., marking an industrial era there. — The University Pennsylvania defeated Cornell at football The University of Philadelphia by the overwhelming score

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-It was learned that the fatal wreck on the Lackawanna Railroad at Paterson occurred on a section of the road not protected by a block signal system. The Carlisle Indian team defeated Columbia University at football by a score of 45 to 0. Thanksgiving Day was celebrated with services in many of the churches, with sports of many kinds, and with good dinners given to thousands of the poor and to the city's pris-

THE WEATHER.-Forecast for to-day: Cloudy weather, followed by rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 54 degrees; lowest, 46; average, 48%.

THE HOUSE CURRENCY BILL.

The currency bill to be reported to the Republican caucus of the House will be regarded even by those who do not perceive the need of any such enactment, or those who wish a law of much wider scope, as a thoroughly praiseworthy and conscientious effort to meet the desires of sound money voters. It is likely that failure to agree on any measure. The Republicans of the House, at all events, will have honest and earnest effort to secure the passage of a bill containing the essential features of the one reported. Perhaps it might well be modified in some minor points. It goes somewhat further than the President has thought it necessary to go in his recommendations thus far, but it deserves especial commendation for the omission of much that would have done no good and would have tended to prevent any

action. It is a creditable thing that the bill distinctly recognizes in its first section that the standard unit of value is now the gold dollar. In its fourth section it also expressly provides that the Secretary shall use the reserve fund "in maintaining at all times the parity and equal 1890, and to that end expressly gives him the sible. Every year the public learns with satismoney issued or coined by the United States." could not be properly used to effect a virtual might distinctly exclude any such abuse of power and prevent a permanent locking up as if redeemed of legal tenders so exchanged, or received by the Treasury in payment of taxes. On the other hand, the Secretary is not expressly required to redeem silver or silver notes with gold, unless he may think it necessary in order to maintain the parity of different forms holder gold shall be given for "any other money else is so sure to render unnecessary all provisions about discretionary power or maintain-

be redeemed in accordance with existing law" power given and above quoted. The apparent object is to promote an extensive circulation and use of small silver certificates instead of other notes for \$5 or less, and instead of the large silver certificates. But it does not seem quite wise to provide that such certificates shall at discretion and in emergency be redeemed in gold, but ordinarily in silver only. which appears to be the effect of the different The creation of two Treasury reserves instead of one, a reserve for redemption which | flagman was sent out from the rear to warn

ing parity.

shall be maintained at 25 per cent of the greenbacks and Treasury notes, and now nearly \$109,000,000, and a general fund which shall not be reduced below \$50,000,000 by any transfer to the redemption fund, can hardly increase but may only lessen the security for any publie obligation. In what respect it improves upon the simple suggestion of the President that United States notes once redeemed shall be held until drawn out again by deposit of gold in the Treasury it is difficult to explain. An admirable feature gives the Secretary power, in order to replenish the redemption fund if it is ever necessary, to issue 3 per cent twenty year bonds, but it might be distinctly provided that all proceeds of bonds thus sold should be held for redemption only, and not employed, as under President Cleveland, in part for payment of general expenses. To that extent at least

a separation of accounts would be well. The banking provisions of the bill probably will not satisfy most of those who desire change in the direction of larger banking circulation, nor do they seem necessary to the establishment and maintenance of a gold standard. Yet they have much to recommend them, if there were any prospect that they would be accepted as an end of agitation on the subject. Issues of notes to the par value of bonds deposited, taxation of the capital and surplus of banks instead of their circulation, and permission of banks with \$25,000 capital in places of 2,000 inhabitants, are not provisions which will evoke great criticism, but the advocates of "an elastic cur-

rency" may hardly consider them sufficient. The committee has evidently made an honest effort to propose a safe and reasonable compromise, and will not be in fault if it fails through the indifference of the interests it is designed to aid. It is presumed that the bill may pass the House quickly, but there is not so much confidence as to its acceptance by the Senate without considerable modification.

IMPORTANCE OF THE WATER SUPPLY. The Merchants' Association is guilty of no ex

aggeration in declaring that the questions which it is about to investigate in connection with the water supply of this city form "one of the most 'important subjects ever placed before the tax-"payers of any city." Its statement is entirely true from more than one point of view. The subject of obtaining a plentiful and pure supply of water is of supreme importance to the health of the people, and the question whether such supply shall be provided by the municipality itself or shall be purchased from some private money making corporation is of equal importance to the financial welfare of the city. The former proposition is substantially self-evident. If proof of it were needed it would be found in the vital statistics of this and many other cities. Witness the comparative freedom of this city since the general use of Croton water from the pestilences which afflicted it in the old days of wells. Witness the prevalence of typhoid fever and other diseases in other cities where the water supply is less pure than it is here. Witness the reduction of Vienna's death rate from prayers. The American people, too, no doubt forty-two per thousand to less than twenty-nine per thousand immediately upon the introduction of pure Alpine water, and the reduction of Munich's roll of deaths from typhoid from a thousand a year to less than a dozen by the same means.

Testimony in favor of exclusive municipal ownership is scarcely less convincing. It is himself knows just where he is for the rapidity given by almost every important city in the civ- of his flight. These are sad days for the "Washflized world. We might say, indeed, by every one. For those in which the private supply of the Philippines" must be correspondingly desystem still prevails-London, for example-are without exception "horrfble examples" of the evils of that system. The cities which are noted for the superiority of their water supplies, such | feelings. He sees the war in Luzon apparently as Glasgow, Vienna and Munich, and those in which great natural difficulties have been overcome, such as Berlin, Hamburg and Breslau, exhibit only the municipal system. Indeed, the latter system prevails in practically all of the cities of Continental Europe in which the water supply is good. And it is generally coupled with a system of disposing of sewage on sewage fashion that suggests the case of the San Franfarms. Such is the case in Berlin and Breslau | cisco woman who recently, in a spirit of charity and Brunswick and Munich and Dantzic and and forgiveness, prayed publicly for a man in Hanover and Frankfort-on-Main, and even antiquated/ultra-conservative Stuttgart and Amsterdam and Rotterdam. Few of these have anything like as good natural sources of supply as New-York has. But they have exhibited an euterprise and a far seeing wisdom superior to those of the present generation of New-Yorkers, and the result is that they are actually ahead of this city in some of the most important details

of public service. It would be disastrous for this city to fail to keep abreast of the foremost in the purity and plentifulness of its water supply, upon which the health of the people so largely depends. It would be a grievous and most ominous thing for it under any pretext to turn back to a system which has never worked well anywhere, which has been hopelessly discredited in most the Senate may not agree as to all details with | places where it has been tried, which has been the House, but presumably neither body will be abandoned by the vast majority of enlightened so obstinate respecting minor points as to risk and progressive cities the world over, and which, if adopted here, would not only entail the evils which have marked it elsewhere but would also discharged their duty well if they make an render this city liable to an interminable series of raids upon the public treasury in the interest not of the public service, but of greedy contractors and unscrupulous politicians. A never failing supply of pure water entirely under municipal proprietorship—that is the only acceptable and worthy thing, toward the attainment and maintenance of which the efforts of the Merchants' Association are deserving of the heartiest support of the public.

THE PATERSON DISASTER.

Such accidents as that which occurred in Paterson last Wednesday night always excite two emotions in the breasts of properly constituted people-sympathy with the victims and the victims' friends, and a sense of humiliation value of every dollar issued or coined by the over the imperfections in the American system Government," as was required by the act of of railroading that makes these disasters pospower to "exchange gold coin for any other faction of some new provision for the comfort or safety of travellers which Yankee ingenuity As the power is given for that purpose only, it has devised. It is a source of just pride that an increasing proportion of the passengers carried retirement, wholly or in part, of the greenback by the railroads in America never experience circulation. Perhaps some verbal changes the slightest injury. Yet every now and then a combination of circumstances arises which results in the death or maiming of a large number of people; and for the moment it becomes painfully obvious that the transportation facilities of which the Nation has been boasting

have their weak points after all. In the Paterson accident three trains were concerned. Two were eastward bound. The of money. But it would surely be far stronger other had already entered the statioa and was and safer to require that on demand of any discharging its passengers. The Buffalo express had been halted just outside, three hunissued or coined by the United States." Nothing | dred feet or more away. It was on another track, but the rules of the Lackawanna company forbade the presence of two trains in the station at one time. Then there was the Phillips-The provision that "silver certificates shall burg accommodation, which ran into the rear of the Buffalo express, wrecking the latter, does not seem in harmony with the discretionary | killing at least half a dozen persons and injuring more than a score. It is impossible to discover any cause for blame in the conduct of those who were in charge of the first of these trains. Even though it was a trifle late, it was being handled in accordance with the rules of the company and with approved usage. The engineer of the Buffalo express received intimations of the presence of the train ahead of him and stopped at a safe distance. Immedi-

ately upon the storpage of the second train a

the approaching Phillipsburg accommodation. first question involving responsibility therefore relates to this flagman's conduct. Was he as prompt and active as he should have been in view of the fact that he was aware that another train was comparatively close to

his own? The engineer of the Phillipsburg accommedation was also acquainted with the proximity of the train ahead, because the flagman of the Buffalo express had been picked up and dropped again only a short time before. It is alleged, too, that the accommodation was running at a somewhat unusual speed, owing to the fact that it was behind time. When the warning came from a flagman's lantern that the Buffalo train had stopped it was too late to check the headway of the one behind it, and a collision resulted. In the judgment of the superintendent of the division on which the accident happened, the engineer of the accommodation was to blame, and it is announced that the latter, as well as the whole crew of the Phillipsburg train,

was suspended from duty. Although the facts as stated afford some justification for such treatment of the engineer, t must be observed that suspension is not discharge. It implies that the case against the supposed offender is only a prima facle one, and that fuller investigation may possibly reveal extenuating circumstances. It also suggests that part of the responsibility for the collislon-a large part, maybe-may rest on some one else.

An important element in the matter is the system of signalling used in the vicinity of Paterson for warning a following train of its nearness to a preceding train. Where a fully developed block signal system is in operation an accident like this is generally deemed impossible. Such an assumption is not a correct one, however Engineers run past signals occasionally. Serious accidents from this cause are few; yet one can readily find them in the record. A first class block signal system does not insure absolute immunity, although it enormously lessens the risks of railroad travel. It appears from the statements of Lackawanna officials that it was the intention of the company to install block signals on the part of the line where the accident happened. But that consummation had not yet been reached, and in the mean time reliance was placed on the old fashioned flagging system-a very unsatisfactory means of protection where trains are run at short intervals. One cannot but lament the tardiness with which the proposed improvement was in-

POOR ERVING!

Mr. Erving Winslow, of Boston, has very little to be thankful for, but he spent yesterday in praying for the repentance of the "blood guilty usurper" who "has given America her first Thanksgiving of shame." That is extremely kind and magnanimous of Erving, and no doubt the President of the United States-for it is he who is thus described-will be thankful for the will be pleased at Erving's opinion of the Government which they sustain.

No doubt Erving feels bad. As he says himself, he would rather be "the hunted patriot" than "the blood guilty usurper;" and just at present "the hunted patriot" of his adoration is so thoroughly hunted that it is doubtful if he ington of the Philippines," and the "Lafayettes pressed. It is the traditional right of a beaten party to swear at the court, and so much may be pardoned to Erving in the expression of his nearing its end, and all his pamphlets and resolutions and fits and things wasted. No wonder he is mad! No wonder he feels like taking it out on the bloody "usurper"! It is, indeed, a great tribute to his Christian character that he should still find it in his heart to pray for the abandoned wretch, albeit he does so after a language which provoked him to a suit for slander. Not that the "usurper" will sue Erving for slander or tyrannize over him in any way. Erving is quite safe on that score. He can use his prayers or his swears at discretion for the confusion of his American enemies and the comfort of his Filipino friends. Nobody will interfere with him unless it be some of his neighbors who find their own religious quiet and reverent feelings interfered with by his prayerful curses. Erving was really a great boon for Thanksgiving. We should not want to guess how many men in trouble and wondering what they had to be thankful for have read his Thanksgiving greeting and given thanks that they are not like him. At the last election the people of the United States showed that they approved of the policy of the "usurper," and they showed it so unmistakably that most of the thoughtful opponents of expansion threw up their hands and confessed that whether they liked it or not the country evidently did. The "usurper" has the country behind him in chasing the "hunted patriot," and the country will no doubt appreciate Erving's opinion of it and its leader and continue to be thankful for the pleasant and amusing spectacle of Erving. Perhaps the 'usurper" has given the people a "Thanksgiving of shame," but the people have taken to it with remarkable alacrity and seem to be putting up

OUR UNREAD CHARTER.

does take it hard!

with it astonishingly well. Poor Erving! He

The charter of the city of New-York is a fearful and wonderful instrument. No doubt it contains many mysteries, and it is not surprising to find public officers frequently displaying ignorance or misunderstanding of some of its provizions. Nevertheless it might be supposed that the different functionaries would after a while learn what it prescribes concerning the mere routine of their powers and privileges. We should think at least that a Borough President, whose duties are so light and ornamental that he has hard work persuading himself, not to mention anybody else, to believe he has any excuse for official being, would know when he could vote in the Board of Public Improvements. Even if he did not have the ambition to read through the whole charter, he might get an indexed edition of it and look up the references under "Borough President" and rememper some of the simplest of them. Who knows? He might find something to his advantage, maybe a provision for paying him a salary or something of that kind. A Borough President who has not yet learned the alphabet of his office in all probability has not discovered that there are any emoluments attached!

We are led to these reflections by the fuss that President Grout of Brooklyn made at the last meeting of the Board of Public Improvements. He demanded the right to vote on the matter of a bridge between Brooklyn and Manhattan. He wanted to vote, and insisted that he be allowed to vote, and upon refusal protested vigorously that the improvement concerned Brooklyn vitally, and it was absurd that the President of the Borough should not have a vote on the subject. Yet if he had taken the trouble to look at a copy of the charter he would have discovered that

No President of a Borough shall have a vote in said Board except upon matters relating ex-clusively to the borough of which he is Presi-

Doubtless Mr. Grout thinks that the Brooklyn

end of a Brooklyn bridge is almost the whole thing; but surely he cannot imagine that a structure which rests one end on Manhattan, no matter how unimportant that end may be, relates exclusively to his borough. His desire to vote is natural, and he was right to point out the inconsistency of the Board in letting the President of Queens vote on the Blackwell's Island bridge plans. But the carelessness or ignorance of his colleagues was hardly a good reason for his voting illegally or attempting to do so. We sympathize with his desire to represent Brooklyn effectively, and with his resentment at the brutal way in which Tammany overrides Brooklyn sentiment. But really he ought to read the charter.

A BRITISH STORY REPEATED.

British history has signally repeated itself in the present South African campaign. At the beginning there have been blunders, reverses, almost disasters. As the campaign proceeds these bid fair to cease, and in the end, no doubt, there will be complete victory. That has been the story of nearly every British campaign. It was so in Ashantee, in India, in the Crimea, in the Peninsula. It was so in earlier wars, even in those of ancient times. Philippe de Comines four hundred years ago declared that "no nation 'ts more raw and undisciplined than the English 'at their first coming over. Yet," he added, "a "little time makes them brave soldiers, excellent "officers and wise counsellors." Time was never needed to make them brave. They were always that, and never more so than in the greatest blunders, as at Balaklava. It was and is needed to bring wisdom of military counsel and to ac custom them to the ways of the lands in which they fight and of the forces they have to fight That is one of the penalties of insularity. So Scott makes the Earl of Oxford, in "Anne of Geierstein," say: "An English army never was, "and never will be, fit for service till they have been out of their own island long enough to 'accustom them to milltary duty." It would be more accurate and just, perhaps, to add "to the "military duties required in the particular land "in which they may be engaged." Braddock learned that too late at Pittsburg, and General White has had to relearn the same lesson in Natal.

Nor is the historical record, from Braddock to Colley, all there is to remind the British commanders of their needs in council. Some of their own best men have impressed the fact upon them over and over again. One of their greatest military geniuses of the century-the greatest, perhaps, if we contrast the meagreness of his means with the greatness of the results he attained-Charles Gordon, emphasized the very point in an impressive article published, by strange coincidence, the very day before the tragedy of Majuba Hill. He said that when regular forces enter such a campaign as that in which General Colley was then engaged, and such as that of the present day in the same country, they "ought to avoid any unnecessary haste, for time does not press with them, while "every day increases the burden on a country without resources and unaccustomed to discipline. . . . All engagements in the field ought 'if possible to be avoided, except by corps raised "from people who in their habits resemble those in arms, or else by irregular corps raised for the purpose. The regular forces will act as the backbone of the expedition, but the rock and cover fighting will be done better by levies of 'specially raised irregulars." Those were words of pure wisdom, uttered by a man who knew whereof he spoke and who had proved the truth of his words by his deeds. Could they have reached Colley in time, and had they been heeded by him, there would have been no Majuba Hill. Had they formed the rule of the present campaign the British losses would not have been a tithe of what they now have been.

If it be asked why after centuries of such experience the British army has not yet learned this lesson the answer is readily given. The reason subsists in the ineradicable and immutable nature of the race. It is the characteristic British trait which has been described more picturesquely than elegantly as "you-be-camuedness"-the blending of self-reliance, self-confidence, arrogance and what not of the same nature which constitutionally impels the Briton to regard his foe with a certain condescension, if not with contempt. It is not always the most amiable trait in the world, and, as we have seen, it is often seriously injudicious. Nevertheless, it is not, either, altogether evil. Doubtless a considerable portion of the success attained by the British in diplomacy and in war has been due to the action of that same principle. The man who has an abundance of self-confidence may now and then be overrash, but he is far more likely to impress others with a sense of his power and greatness than is the man who is always diffident and timorous. Despite, therefore, the losses which this trait usually entails upon the British at the outset of a military campaign, its existence is not altogether to be regretted; nor is it to be altogether regretted that the American Nation is so tinetured with the blood as to possess'a measure of the same trait.

The mood of thankfulness should outlast the special day appointed for prayer and praise There is ample cause to be grateful this morning, for example, that the ragamuffin cohorts have disbanded for another year.

The present understanding, perhaps alliance, between Great Britain and Germany calls to mind the interesting historical fact that almost alone of all Powers in Europe those two have never been at war with each other. Germany has fought various others, and Great Britain has at one time or another been at war with most other Powers, but these two have never yet crossed swords. The danger of their ever doing so is now greatly diminished.

Perhaps the railroad collision near Paterson on Wednesday night can be explained. It certainly cannot be excused.

After an unusually long period of quiescence Mayor Van Wyck liberated his emotions in characteristic fashion against the Board of Education on the eve of Thanksgiving Day There is no particular reason to doubt, moreover, that one of the things he was g ateful for yesterday was that he had had a far vable opportunity to let himself loose and had improved it. What a queer little Chief Magistrate it is, to be sure!

The declaration of the Kings County Grand Jury relating to the police and the "Franklin Syndicate" is none the less forcible and meritorious because the Grand Jury had not taken the District Attorney into its confidence.

It is generally admitted that the constabulary scheme, designed to give the Republican machine control of the police in this city, is dead, members of the coming Legislature represent-Ang other cities which have recently settled their local affairs to suit themselves having served notice that they really can't be expected to carry subservience to the point of idlocy. It is gratifying to observe that there are communities in which it is not yet necessary to make the law against self-destruction cover political suicide.

The person with histrionic aspirations prattled It is premature to say that the Pilipino fugi tive has lost all including honor. Perhaps "the modern Washington" isn't so accurate a book. keeper as the ancient Aguinaldo was:

The rush of bidders for contracts on the underground tunnel gives hopeful augury that that great work will be driven forward as fast as noney, hands and machinery can drive it. It has hitherto been a hore of dreamland, conjecture and hope, but will now proceed to take on realistic and irrefragable qualities and assume its proper place as "the greatest bore in Amerafter Carlyle's dictum, a distinction of which the most ambitious hole in the ground ought to be proud.

The process of finding a verdict in the Molineux case ought to be in sharp contrast to the process of finding a jury.

The attention of the Mazet Committee is respectfully directed to the fact that Tammany is going on with the Blackwell's Island Bridge scheme, and in due time will probably pay good money for an expiring franchise. Though the committee started to expose this plot, it will apparently be carried through for all the committee will do to prevent it. We wonder why.

PERSONAL.

Prince Ruspoli, whose death in Rome is an ounced, belonged to a branch of the great Roman family whose members call themselves princes of Pogglio-Suasa. He was a volunteer in the army which fought for the unification of Italy, returning to Rome in 1871 with the rank of captain. He was elected an Alderman of Rome, and later a Senator, which office he filled for seven consecutive terms. After this service in the Italian Parlianent he was chosen Mayor of his native city He was three times married, his first wife being He was three times married, his first wife being Caterina Conaki-Vogorides, his second Laura Carraciolo, the Marchloness of Bella, and his third Josephine Mary Beers Curtis, the daughter of Joseph David Beers Curtis, of Boston. By his diest wife he had one son, Mario Ruspoli, who was at one time attaché to the Italian Legation at Washington, and who married the daughter of the Marquis of Talleyrand-Perigord. By his second wife he had another son, and by the third he had three children, the eldest of whom received the name of Francisco Alfredo Maria Georgio Washington Ruspoli. In September, 1894, Prince Ruspoli and the Princess visited this country for the purpose of looking after his business interests in New-Jersey and Florida. While in America they received many social attentions.

General Lord Paul Sanford Methuen is a scendant of the noted John Methuen, once Lord 'hancellor of Ireland, and a diplomat of promnence. He began his army career as a lieutenan in the Scots Guards in 1864, and as early as 1873 he was assigned to duty on the Gold Coast. A year later he was a brigade major at Ashantee. In 1877 e was military secretary to the commander is chief in Ireland, and for four years thereafter miliary attaché at Berlin. In 1882 he was transferred to Egypt. He was next commander of Methuen's Light Horse and the field force in Bechuanaland and deputy adjutant general in South Africa. He received his present rank of major general in 1890, and was until recently in command of the home district and in service on the Indian frontier. Among his personal friends is Emperor William of Germany.

General Robert B. Vance, who has just died a Asheville, N. C., was a brother of the late Senator Vance, and had been a Congressman for thirteen He entered the Confederate service as colonel of a North Carolina regiment, and at the Battle of Murfreesboro, when General Raines fell, lolonel Vance took charge of his brigade, and remained in command throughout the battle. Shortly after this incident he was made a brigadier ge eral. Near the close of the war be was captured, and finally released on parole by President Lincoln that he might secure clothes for the Confederate prisoners. He was not allowed to go South, but made a trip through the North, and secured a large amount of clothing and \$75,000 in money, which relieved a great deal of suffering among his

Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 30 (Special) .- Of the professors in Harvard University who are taking their sabbatical absences this year Professors William James and Ephraim Emerton are travelling in Europe; Professor John Williams White is in Engand Assistant Professor Charles Gross is i London pursuing historical researches in the Brit-ish Museum, Professor J. E. Wolff is studying at the University of Michigan and Professor W. F. Osgood is at Tübingen.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

"Some years ago," says "The Philadelphia Press," "an example of the Boers' strange notions justice appeared in the columns of a South African newspaper. It was published by order of he Boer court. One Transvaalian is begging the pardon of another for having slandered him, and this is the form in use, as can be seen to-day in he files of 'Di Africansa Patriot': 'I, the undersigned. -, retract hereby everything I have said against the innocent Mr ---, calling myself an infamous Har and striking my mouth with the exlamation, "You mendacious mouth, why do lie so?" I declare further that I know nothing against the character of Mr. --. I call myself, besides, a genuine liar of the first class. (Signed) Witnesses, -, -. Any man who 'stand for' that is a professional apologizer. Voltaire has said that 'there is in the most brutal soul some ray of justice.' Perhaps this is the Board

His Dilemma.—The original gentus who had evolved a great invention elevated his feet on the mantelpiece and ruminated.

"Now." he said, "the profits on this device are going to be immense. The raw materials cost but little, and the machine will come into universal use. I can form a stock company and let others share the profits with me, or I can develop it alone and reap all the profits myself. If I do the one I shall be called a stock waterer and a swindler. If I do the other I shall be called a monopolist and a hog."

And he sat there and chewed the end of a cold clear till the pale autumnal light of the bleak day faded into the gloaming.—(Chicago Tribune.

A correspondent of "The Cincinnati Enquirer" "Dr. Lindley, of the chair of psychology in the Indiana University, has brought to that institution Arthur Griffith, aged nineteen, for the pur pose of investigating the limit of the youth's re markable power as a 'lightning calculator.' knows the multiplication table up to 130, has knowledge of the squares up to 130, and the cubes to 100. He knows the fourth powers up to twenty His particular skill is in fliding short methods of operation. He has devised forty-seven methods of multiplication, six of division, six of addition and three of subtraction. He can multiply two fiveplace numbers in six seconds. Although not having studied algebra his mind has approximated the binomial theorem. Griffith was born in Milford, Kosciusko County. Dr. Lindley says he is no a simple calculator, but that he belongs to a higher class."

SOMETHING FOR NOTHING They are waiting while others toll on— The men who want something for nothing; They sigh for the days that are gone— The men who want something for nothing; The men who want something for nothing; They curse the "purse proud millionaire." They damn him who strives and gets there, They swear that his way are unfair— The men who want something for nothing.

They steal and they burn and they slay—
The men who want bomething for nothing;
They would sweep law and order away—
The men who want something for nothing;
And wherever a ranter appears,
Preaching fatuous isms, he hears
An outburst of ayes and of cheers
From men who want something for nothing.

They lag at the rear and they growl-They lag at the fear and they grow!—
The men who want something for nothing:
There is no kind of weather but foul
For men who want something for nothing;
And the swindler would long, long ago
Have taken a saw or a hoe
And gone to work had there been no
Poor fools wanting something for nothing.
—(Chicago Times-Herald.

The Rev. S. W. Dickinson, an agent for the American Bible Society, says that the first book printed in Minnesota was a Bible. It was printed in 1836, about thirteen years before the first issue of a newspaper in St. Paul. The Bible was in the Ojibway language, and was printed on the mis-sion press at Lake Pokegama, Pine County, under supervision of Rev. Mr. Ayer, who likewise had charge of the mission farm at that point.

Essential Facts.-"I called in," said the puffy little man, "to say that your story about the fire next door to me yesterday was all wrong."
"All wrong?" asked the editor.
"Yes, sir! Why, hang it, sir, I spell my name with two s's, and I make soap, not shoe blacking."
(Philadelphia North American.

A jack rabbit sausage factory is to be started in Kansas in order to utilize the heavy and yearly increasing crop of this festive creature.

confidently on.
"I am a graduate of the best of schools," she explained, "in proof of which I have brought my Here the manager sprang frenziedly to his feet
"I care nothing for any diploma!" he shrieked.

"vorce," continued the woman, not heeding th

Now the manager fell upon his knees and kissed the hem of her garment and laughed and wept by turns, hysterically.—(Detroit Journal.

"REPUBLICS." With the ...

MR. SEWARD'S REFLECTIONS ON AGUINAL DO'S HOLLOW SHAM OF REPRE-SENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: A year ago we liberated the Philippine Islanders from Spanish rule. During several months past we have been trying to liberate them also from a native military despotism, which they described as "worse than Spanish tyranny."

Many well meaning and some learned men among us have preferred to believe that our troops and ships were engaged in a work not of liberation, but of oppression, and were crushing a free "republic" seeking independence, Now that the pretended fabric of government is crumbling, its captured leaders and deluded followers cheerfully admit that they were seeking power and plunder, after the ancient Malay fashion, and that their so called "republic" was merely a sham to catch American sympathics. It was neither elective nor representative. Its leaders chose each other, and represented nobody but themselves.

It is to be hoped that this experience will not be lost upon us, for we shall probably have to deal with other pretenders besides Aguinaldo. Military and political adventurers in various parts of the world have learned that the word with which to beguile us is "republic." We have a republic of our own, which we say and believe is the best government in the world. It is natural enough that we should sympathize with other efforts in the same direction. But every military conspiracy or oligarchy or gang of robbers does not become a republic merely by calling itself one

Mme. Roland, when they dragged her past the statue of Liberty to the guillotine, exclaimed: "O Liberty, how meny crimes are committed in thy name!" It is so with the name of "Republic." There have been many villanies, and doubtless there will be more hereafter, masquerading under that benign title From the Reign of Terror in France down to the latest revolution in Spanish America, every modern attempt to usurp power has sought to wear that specious disguise

We need to be more chary of our sympathies and more discriminating in our judgment as to real republics and sham ones. Our own republic and that of Switzerland are the two most successful examples in history. Both were the slow product of centuries of experience in the art of popular government. Here, in our own land, beginning with the election of local magistrates and representatives, we learned, first, how to govern townships, then counties, colonies and States, and, finally, the great federation of forty-five self-governing republics which constitute our Union.

The lack of the habit of orderly participation in the work of self-government is what has readered republics unstable in Europe and in Sparish America. The acquirement of that habit is the essential step toward a stable republic any-

We shall doubtless be urged during the next few years to withdraw the protecting care of our troops and ships from one and another of the lands newly brought under our flag. Nothing could harm them more than such withdrawal; it would simply deliver them over to anarchy and despotism. But if we can maintain peace and law and order among them; if we can educate them how to choose local magistrates and representatives, how to hold elections and to acquiesce in their results, how to avoid faction fights and armed conflicts, then neither our precepts nor our example will be disregarded by them. They will be apt and willing scholars, but they have yet to spend a good deal of time at school if they are ever to be graduated in the shape of real and matured republics. FREDERICK W. SEWARD. republics. FREDERICA Montrose-on-the-Hudson, Nov. 30, 1899.

GOOD WORK APPRECIATED.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: I have been closely following the reports of the muddle in the payment of salaries to the public school teachers in Brooklyn and New-York, and from the garbled and confused statements made in the various newspapers I have been unable to comprehend what it was all about, until I read the article in the Sunday edition of your paper, which gives a clear and plain statement of the facts as gathered in an interview with the chairman of the Law Com-mittee. To the daily reader who is in search of intelligence on current topics of the day, it is refreshing to have a newspaper impart in-formation in comprehensive terms.

A number of teachers in the public schools spoken to me in approval of the lucid report of their cases in your paper. New-York, Nov. 16, 1899. G. W. W.

THE BROTHERLAND.

A SONG OF LIBERTY. Dedicated by permission to President McKinky.

America! Anointed soil! Thy people are of freeborn toil, And freedom's glorious crown; O gleaming Western Light affame, Through history's unending fame I celebrate thy matchless name-Inheritance my own.

America! Thy flag I love, Whose pure folds ever float above In sweet majestic pride: The many kindreds of the earth Bow to thy native civil worth Till thee_till thee there was a dearth In laboring human tide.

America! Thy dawn foretold The birththroe of the New from Old, The Sovereign People's day-Sceptre and throne and crown replete For such a soil were never meet; Freedom has other chosen seat Of high and true array.

America! Enlightened State! Progress, not pomp, stands at thy gate Attent, a courtier fair; Caste is an Old World dying test; Conduct alone is freemen's crest; This is the eager Nation's quest, And guerdon ever rare.

America! All hail the day When tyranny was thrust away In thy proud loving name, And man in his fraternal power Awoke Right-slumbering-as his dower, And Might, in a drear, waning hour

Accursed then became. America! Blest favored shore! Commerce and Art in fulness pour Their golden tides on thee; And thou art rich indeed, and great In fertile peace, in war and State, In better cult than olden hate-

In youthful liberty. America! Pacific land! Emblems of love are in thy hand, Strivings of liberty-Not myriad host thy fields possess,

Not battles yield thee dread success; Right is thy boundaries' prowess, And law thy panoply. VIII. Hail. Brotherland! Live on and onf

Thy Mission Day is but begun-Mission to man-Divine! On crimsoned earth peace and good will, God and the People ruling still Shall bear a righteous sway, until Victorious songs are thine.

Postlude. O Brotherland! Victorious Land That leadeth on in freemen's hand. Deck'd are thy brows with blest command! Arise to Victory-Triumphantly arise

FRANK E. DEVRIENT SCHROEDE Lancaster, Penn. (Trinity Tide), Nov. 34, 1004